The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5321 號一千二百三十五第 日七念月十年戊申治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1874. 六拜禮 號五月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

December 4, ADRIA, British steamer, 781, W. E. Breeze, Bombay 5th November, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

December 4, ORISSA, British steamer, 1,600, W. H. Peckley, Whampoa 4th December.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

December 4, ATALANTA, German str., 702, G. Petersen, Canton 4th December, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

December 4, H.I.G.M. gun-boat SHEN-CHEE, 200, Fergus Scott, Canton December 4th.

December 4, SINDH, French str., 1,903, Rapatel, Marseilles 25th October, Naples 27th, Port Said 31st, Suez 2nd November, Aden 8th, Galle 17th, Singapore 25th, and Saigon 30th, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

December 4, YANGTSZE, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

December 4, EMUI, str., for Manila.

December 4, HAILOONG, str., for Manila.

December 4, FABIUS, for Saigon.

December 4, ARRATOON APCAR, str., for Singapore and Penang.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 4TH.

Ricca Genova, for Bangkok.
Yottung, str., for Swatow.
Arratoon Apcar, str., for Singapore and Penang.
Belle Sauvage, for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Adria*, str., from Bombay:—
109 Chinese deck.

Per *Sindh*, str., from Bombay, &c.:—
For Hongkong,
From Marseilles.—H.E. the Governor of Macao, family, and suite (M. Deniz and 2 officers), Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, 2 children and servant, the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Burton, Messrs. Ledwick, May, L. Davila, and Gerard, 3 servants, and 29 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Marseilles.—Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Cleave, Sisters Marie, St. Michel, St. Antonie, and St. Rose, Messrs. Duval, Plâtel, Cordier, Hober, Havrer, Matie, Andronart, and Daniel.
For Yokohama.
From Marseilles.—Mr. Evington, Baron von de Siebold, and 1 Japanese servant.

DEPARTED.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
1 Cabin and 458 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Ricca Genova*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow:—
100 Chinese.

Reports.

The Chinese gun-boat *Shen Chee* reports left Canton on 4th December. Passed the British ship *Kinfauns Castle*, bound up.

The French steamship *Sindh* reports left Marseilles on 25th October, Naples on the 27th, Port Said on the 31st, Suez on 2nd November, Aden on the 8th, Galle on the 17th, Singapore on the 25th, and Saigon on the 30th. Had strong N.E. monsoon throughout.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

FOR SALE.

THE Peruvian Ship
"EMIGRANTE,"
For Particulars, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
1877 Hongkong, 12th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE New Iron Screw Steamer
"OCEAN,"
built on the Clyde, classed 90 A 1, of 2,000 Tons Carrying Capacity; 150 Horse-power; with Compound Engines, consuming 15 Tons of Coal daily.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1807 Hongkong, 31st October, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

STEAM-FERRY.

THE Steam Ferry Company's new and commodious Steam-launch "*CITY OF VICTORIA*," otherwise called "*FLYING*," will run daily between HONGKONG and YOW-MA-TEE, leaving Messrs. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.'s Wharf for YOW-MA-TEE every hour, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., returning every half hour. FARES:—For Europeans, Cabin Five (5) cents, Chinese 2½ cents. This boat and the "*KOWLOONG*" can be chartered for pleasure parties, and for towing purposes, at moderate rates, by applying to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, *Praya West*.
tf 1926 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
A. Adré, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager*.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
for 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager*.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK OERME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LADLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

S. S. *CROCUS*, FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Steamer must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 12th instant, or they will not be recognized.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
9d 2009 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN C. FINE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned; and all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Administrator.*
1772 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

In the Goods of MANOEL DA SILVA, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIM against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of their Claim to the Undersigned before the 1st day of February, 1875, after which date no Claim will be recognised.
And all Persons being indebted are requested to make Payment without delay.
Dated this 12th day of November, 1874.
A. A. BOTELHO,
M. A. D'AZEVEDO, *Executors.*
1m 1876]

NOTICE.

In the Goods of LOUIS GUSTAVE VASSALLO, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st Day of February, 1875, after which date no Claims will be recognised.
And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.
J. FAIRBAIRN, *Administrator.*
td 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS,
(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)

THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by *Fire Insurance* under Open Policies, when required.
For Particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
OFFICE:—*No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*
ED. CHASTEL.
3m 1812 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby begs to notify for general information that there is no Partnership whatever in the Photographic business carried on under the Style or Firm of AFONG, the Undersigned being the Sole Proprietor.
Mr. M. NOGUEIRA MENDES is authorized to sign my name per procuration.
AFONG,
Photographer.
tf 1839 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Benlinck Street*,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.
C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.
Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*
The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.
No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.
Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.
C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.
C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.
Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.
Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.
C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.
Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will in future be able only to receive Patients for consultation at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, from Mid-day to 2 P.M., instead of, as heretofore, to 3 P.M.
FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES, *M.D.*
1m 1858 Hongkong, 10th November, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned,
W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 8th December, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
(For account of the concerned.)—
H in diamond { 767 Kegs, each 20 lbs. FF, JOHN HALL & SON'S GUNPOWDER.
" " { 38 Cases, each 25 lb. Tins FFF, JOHN HALL & SON'S GUNPOWDER.
All more or less Damaged by Sea Water, ex "Lord Macaulay."
The Powder can be inspected on board the Government Powder Hulk.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risks on the fall of the hammer.
F. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2001 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to Sell by Public Auction (on board), on
SATURDAY,
the 12th December, 1874, at 12 o'clock Noon,
(instead of the time previously advertised.)
The receiving Hulk,
"*FORT WILLIAM*,"
of about 1,800 Tons Register, as she now lies in the Harbour.
The Hull, One Anchor, and 75 fathoms Chain to be sold in one lot.
Spare Anchors, Cables, &c., will be sold separately.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, and to be taken delivery of within twenty-four hours after fall of the hammer.
The Steamer *Sanda* will leave the Company's Office Wharf at 11.45 A.M. on the day of Sale for the conveyance of intending Purchasers.
For further particulars and inspecting orders, apply to
CHAS. MCMORAN,
Auctioneer.
1990 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 14th December, 1874, at 2 P.M.
The following WINES, SPIRITS, &c., to close sundry Compounts:—
S in diamond, 198/215, 54 Doz. Pale SHERRY.
" " 16/19, 28 " PORT WINE.
" " 206/33, 18 Cases do. do.
25 Doz. 1 Crown SHERRY.
20 " CHAMPAGNE.
20 " Outer BRANDY.
8 " De Lozey's CHAMPAGNE.
4 Quarter-Casks SHERRY.
And
5 Cases Assorted French VEGETABLES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1988 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
TUESDAY,
the 15th December, 1874, at Noon,
On Board.—
The Peruvian Ship
"*EMIGRANTE*,"
(formerly American Ship *Guiding Star*,) of 946 Tons Register, as she now lies in this harbour at Kowloon, with all her Apparel and Gear.
TERMS OF SALE:—Half of the Purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the other half on transfer, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Vessel at Purchaser's risk at the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
2027 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Macao Relief Fund having received several parcels of Clothes for the Sufferers by the Typhoon, beg to tender thanks to the generous donors; and as winter is approaching, the vigor of which will be keenly felt by the destitute, who look up to the wealthy and those in easy circumstances for relief, the Charity of the Public is again appealed to for further donations, especially of Children's Clothing, of which but little has been received. This appeal is particularly directed to the sympathy of Mothers of Families towards the Children of the Poor.
FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES,
Secretary, Macao Relief Fund Committee.
1919 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
(has returned to Hongkong, and is ready to receive Patients.)
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per German Steamer "Sylvia."
PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. Do. Do. BEEF.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1896 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

SUNWOO,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT,
(Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*Yow Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street*
HONGKONG.
1428 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Eleventh day of December next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations in the Articles of Association with regard to the Reserve Fund.
A subsequent MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth idem, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Resolutions as may be passed at the Meeting convened for the first named date.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
45d 1887 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
28d 2013 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 1979 Hongkong, 30th November, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(TOWN OFFICE—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s PRAYA PREMISES.)

THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that, having secured the Services of a skilled English Pastry-cook and Baker, they are making daily, and are prepared to receive orders for, all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD, Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes. | *Fancy Biscuits.*
POUND CAKE. | CUSTARD BISCUITS.
MADEIRA " | QUEEN " "
SEED " | ASSORTED " "
SULTANA " | GINGER " "
TIFFIN " | BRANDY WAFERS.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD, GERMAN WAFERS.

Plain Biscuits.
SODA BISCUITS. | BUTTER BISCUITS.
WATER " | ABERNETHY " "
WINE " | EACH CHEESE " "

Also.
Oatmeal Bakers' Breakfast-Buns, plain and with fruits; Soda Scones; Milk Scones; Wheaten Bread; Cottage Bread; Twisted Bloomer French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; Scotch Buns, &c., &c.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.
2m 1984 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

ROYAL HOTEL, MACAO.

THE above Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 163, Praya Grande, two doors from the former building.
This New House having formerly been the Hotel de Messrs. HOOKER and LANE, and lately the residence of BARON DO CERCAL, offers the best possible accommodation that may be desired in an establishment of this kind. The Undersigned, Proprietor of the above-named Hotel, has great pleasure in informing the Public that he has spared no pains to render his new Establishment worthy of general commendation. With the new improvements added to it, visitors will have in it every accommodation required, and as a family Lodging, Ladies will find it both nice and comfortable; the Bath Rooms are all on the same floor as the Bed Rooms, most of which have fire places, and are situated in the quietest part of the House.
The Undersigned, in commending to the Public his new Establishment, begs to solicit a continuation of their Patronage
L. A. DE GRACA,
Proprietor.
Royal Hotel,
Macao, 7th November, 1874. [1851

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. E. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex S. S. "Vasco de Gama,"—
CALIFORNIA APPLES.
Do. CHEESE.
Oregon Champagne CYDER.
Golden Gate Baker's Extra FLOUR.
Best Quality White American BEANS.
Ex S. S. "Doucalion,"
Stockholm TAR.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1918 Hongkong, 19th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR-HORSE Power Upright Stationary ENGINE and BOILER, Complete.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.,
Queen's Road East.
1341 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

Intimations.

EX *CROCUS* AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

ROSE & Co.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of GOODS for the present Season, which they have just received:—
Ladies' Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
" Cloth and Serge " Do.
FUR TRIMMINGS of every description.
Ladies' Silk, Serge, and Rep COSTUMES.
Girls' COSTUMES.
Boys' SAILOR SUITS.
EDINBURGH SETS, for Children, consisting of JACKET, MUFF, and [illegible]
[illegible]
SHETLAND [illegible]
in great Variety.
Eiderdown QUILTS and SKIRTS.
PETTICOATS.
Opera HOODS and CLOAKS.
French MILLINERY.
Latest Novelties in HATS and BONNETS, Velvet, Felt, Straw, and Chip.
French FLOWERS, PLUMES, and Fancy FEATHERS.
Choice designs in JET TRIMMINGS.
LINEN and FANCY SETS, assorted, including "The New Beaded BERTHA and SACHEL."
"The Patent DRESS IMPROVER."
SILKS, VELVETEENS.
New Diagonal SERGES.
REPS, SATIN CLOTHS.
French MERINOS, in all Colours.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Paris Kid GLOVES.
Gentlemen's French BOOTS.
HOSIERY.
Gentlemen's SHIRTS, Oxford and White.
Cashmere and Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS.
Gentlemen's Dressing JACKETS and GOWNS.
SCARVES.
TIES.
Cash's Celebrated Fast-on TOWELS.
PERFUMERY, a variety.
Berlin WOOL WORK of every description.
CRICKET SETS, complete.
&c., &c., &c.
2020 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Wyndham Street, with entrance in Arbuthnot Road.
Apply to
V. GUTIERREZ,
No. 25, Wyndham Street.
7d 2021 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited until Noon of MONDAY next, the 7th instant, for DOCKING the *British Barque REDORA*, for Inspection, and for Cleaning and Painting the Vessel.
For Particulars, apply on board.
OLYPHANT & Co., *Agents.*
3d 2017 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

FOR SALE,
On board the German Barke "Cirtale," from Newchwang.

EXCELLENT GRAPES, at 15 cents per pound.
4i 2007 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

HORSES.

TO be Sold, (the Property of Colonel SMITH, 80th Regiment,) the following HORSES, viz.:—
"LINNET," a thorough-bred Australian.
"STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER," Grey Australian, carries a Lady's.
"FINETTE," Bay Australian Mare, a good Lady's Hack.
1995 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
WORKS at EAST POINT.
KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*
1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

HONGKONG BAKERY,
Established at No. 40, Central Market, in 1863.
CHRISTMAS DAY.

RUSTOMJEE RUTTUNJEE begs to inform the Public and Community of Hongkong and out Stations that he is ready to make CHRISTMAS CAKES and all other sorts of CAKES, BREAD, BISCUITS, and other CONFECTIONERY at the following prices:—

	$ c.		$ c.
Plum Wedding Cakes pr. lb...	0.90	Current Cakes pr. doz.....	1.00
Plum Cakes pr. lb..	0.70	Spun Cakes pr. doz.....	0.50
Seed Cakes " ..	0.45	Bun Cakes pr. doz.	1.00
Almond Cakes " ..	0.70	Mince Pies "	2.00
Macroom Cakes pr. doz.....	1.00		

All other sorts of CONFECTIONERY and PASTRY at moderate price.
1m 1930 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN *Agent.*
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the Undermentioned Cargo from Hakodate, ex S. S. *Vasco de Gama*, are hereby notified that same has been landed and stored in the Company's Godowns at their risk and expense, viz.:—
H&Co in triangle, 380 packages SULPHUR.
" " 192 " CUTTLEFISH.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
7d 1970 Hongkong, 28th November, 1874.

BRITISH BARK *LORD MACAULAY*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1968 Hongkong, 28th November, 1874.

Intimations.

CITY HALL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING.
SMITH'S ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL COMBINATION OF CLASSICAL ARTISTES
In their Grand Original Entertainment of Varieties, embracing all the latest Sensations of the day which Art and Science can alone accomplish.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 5th.
A. DE CASTRO FAMILY,
Classical Delineators of the high school of the Gymn, the theme of Universal Admiration.
ZUILA,
The Beautiful Aerial Star, admired by all.
G. LOYAL,
Champion Athlete and Bicycle Rider.
MISS SHAPTER, the Dashing, Graceful and Accomplished Danseuse.
MR. E. McLEAN,
Character Dancer and PANTOMIMIST.
YOUNG ENGLAND, ALBERTTO, and ANNETTE, the Cleverest Children Living.
MASTER McLEAN,
The Lilliputian Grotesque Song and Dance Artist.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a Plan of Theatre can be seen.
Dress Circle, $2; Stalls, $2; Second Seats, $1.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M., to commence at 9.
P. H. KIRBY, *Manager.*
2023 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain F. Ashton, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2024 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"YUEN-TZE-FEE,"
Captain Moalle, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2025 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE British Steamer
"CONSOLATION,"
Captain L. Cormack, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, *Praya West.*
5d 2026 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"GLENLYON,"
Captain Grange, expected to arrive to-day from Singapore, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
TURNER & Co., *Agents.*
tf 2016 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

No. 196.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SPECIAL TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until THURSDAY, 10th December, 1874, at Noon, for the EXECUTION of certain WORK and for the SUPPLY of BOATS, viz.:—
(1.)—Sundry Repairs to the Police Hulk, details of which can be obtained on board the Hulk or at the Office of the Captain Superintendent of Police.
(2.)—Six Whale Boats.
Forms of Tenders will be supplied on board the Hulk or at the Central Police Barracks.
Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1874. [5d 2022

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *SINDH*.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed, that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, at 10 A.M.

To be Let.

TO LET,

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET,

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,

THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Apply to

A. S. WATSON & Co.

tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET;
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,

DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3 Alexandra Terrace, which have lately been thoroughly repaired, and

No. 19B, Hollywood Road; Water and Gas laid on.

For Particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 563 Hongkong, 15th October, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. VAUCHER.

Gas and Water laid throughout; also, Stables and Coach-house attached.

Apply to

J. A. CARVALHO.

1m 1895 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY,"
FOR 1875.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so *without delay*. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 3rd, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 5TH, 1874.

The history of the Foochow and Amoy telegraph affords a good illustration of the disappointment which will generally follow upon reference of any matter to Peking. As long as the affair was simply in the hands of the Provincial officials, all seemed to go on satisfactorily, and there can be little doubt that, had the matter remained with the Viceroy of Fohkien, the telegraph would have been completed before the danger of war with Japan, which happily gave rise to the project, had ceased. No sooner, however, had the subject reached the ears of the Peking Authorities, than difficulties began to appear. The Russian Ambassador at once claimed that his nationals should be allowed to construct a line from Peking to Kiatcha, on the ground that, on an application being made some years back for this concession, the Chinese Government had replied that they would make the concession as soon as any other telegraph was erected in China. This seems to have been quite sufficient to set the officials at Peking against the Foochow and Amoy project, obvious as the advantages to be derived from it must have been; and thus a scheme which appeared a couple of months ago as a *fait accompli* has been surrounded with difficulties which it seems hardly possible to overcome. There is in the present instance, it is not to be denied, something which, regarded from a Chinese point of view, may be considered a valid ground for the veto which the Peking Authorities have put upon the scheme; and we are unfortunately unable to judge with any accuracy whether they would have been disposed to set their faces against the erection of the telegraph if the Russian Ambassador had not raised the point with reference to the promised concession of a line to Kiatcha.

The lesson, however, to be learnt from the incident is in the main the same, whether the Russian question really influenced the Peking Authorities or not; and that is the desirability of avoiding as much as is possible any question being raised at Peking in regard to progressive schemes in China. Even if no point exist on which the timid authorities there become apprehensive that a small concession in one direction may become a dangerous precedent, there is always a danger that they will feel compelled, in order to uphold ancient traditions, to give their veto when appealed to. There is a great deal which the Authorities at Peking are quite prepared to wink at, so long as they are not directedly called upon to pronounce an opinion upon it; but so soon as they are formally applied to, they consider they are bound to enunciate only what is in accordance with the ancient traditions and rules of China. In the ordinary course of events in the country itself it is the special duty of the Peking Authorities to preserve the ancient landmarks of the Empire, and they are thus not only by disposition but to some extent also by the constitution of the country habitually in favour of conservatism. With the Provincial Authorities matters are somewhat different. Although theoretically they are bound by the dicta emanating from the Dragon Throne, they have been permitted to enjoy by a kind of legal fiction a great deal of independence in practice, and are thus able to carry out many measures of a progressive character which would not be sanctioned if the approval of the Peking Government had to be formally asked for them. The point is of considerable importance in regard to the best mode of obtaining the introduction of improvements into China. Hopes have long been entertained by our diplomatists at the Capital that in the course of time the Imperial Government will become sufficiently enlightened to be willing to forward measures of progress and will be able to force them upon the local and provincial Authorities. In some few instances this may no doubt be the case; but as a rule we have more chance of success by obtaining the assent of the provincial Authorities to a small introduction of a new feature than by endeavouring to convince the officials at Peking of the desirability upon general principles of permitting the measure. If our diplomatists at the capital can succeed in overcoming the opposition which may arise after the provincial officials have consented to a measure, they will probably in the main be doing as much as it is within their power to accomplish; and it is to be hoped that they may in the present instance be able to overcome the opposition that has arisen; as even if the Peking Government have to concede to Russia the privilege of constructing a telegraphic line to Kiatcha, this surely will not be a concession which can in any way endanger the safety or interfere with the prosperity of the nation.

We are informed that the next incoming English mail will go alongside the P. & O. Company's new wharf, but that, as a rule, the outgoing steamers will load mid-stream as heretofore.

At the Police Court yesterday, a Chinaman preferred a charge of assault against a European constable. In the course of his evidence he stated that he had recently been to England with a "Devil." This was interpreted that he had been to England with a lady. The interpreter, it was alleged, reproved the witness, but did not mention the fact. Inspector Grey drew his Worship's attention to the circumstance, and called on Mr. D. R. Caldwell, who was in Court, to verify it, which he did. Witness denied that he used the expression. The interpreter admitted that he used it, but denied reproving him for it, in spite of what Mr. Caldwell stated.

THE FRENCH BRIG "H. & L."

We have received from a reliable source the following particulars concerning the above vessel. It appears that the brig *H. & L.*, Capt. Blanchet, left Hongkong on the 17th October for Chefoo, with a general cargo and a crew, including the Captain, of ten, eight of whom were Europeans, and the remaining two a Chinese cook and boy. On Tuesday last one of the crew, an Englishman, Joseph Gridley, arrived in Hongkong from Macao, together with the Vice-Consul for France at that port, who, we are informed, stated to the French Consul here that eleven days after his departure from Hongkong, when a little to the North of the Philippine Islands, between midnight and 4 a.m., the mate called out, "All hands aft," to look after the Captain, who was missing. A search was made but proved unsuccessful. The mate accordingly took command and decided upon making for Manila, but was unable to do so, and accordingly made for Hongkong by means of information from junks who told them the direction in which they should steer. They were drifted by currents to the South of Tienpak, between the island of Nowchow and Sandy Banks, near Quan-chow-wan. They followed a junk and passed through a narrow Channel which led them into a Bay, in which they became wind bound. After being ten days in this position they drew lots, as to who should go to Macao, and the lot fell upon Gridley, who, as above mentioned, brought on the intelligence to this port. It took him fourteen days to reach Macao in a junk. According to his information the vessel could not get away without the assistance of a steamer or the change of the monsoon. From the information obtained by the Vice-Consul for France at Macao under instructions from the Consul here, it appears that the junk people stated that the men on board were quite orderly and appeared to be waiting for succour. The junkmen offered to lend a pilot, and at 2 p.m. yesterday the French Consul at Canton, who was here, went off to make further investigations, after offering to take the Agents of the Insurance Companies and others interested with him. A French captain went with the Consul to take command of the vessel. From Macao a Chinese gunboat will conduct the party to the spot. The cause of the Captain's disappearance is not known, but as yet there is no ground for suspicion against the crew.

SMITH'S ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL COMBINATION.

It has never before been the good fortune of Hongkong to witness anything in the form of an Acrobatic entertainment which can compare with the wonderful performances of the above Company. They have in fact quite taken the public by surprise, and deserve the highest praise not only for the great ability of the various performers, but for the good taste which characterises all the arrangements, and which makes it an entertainment which we do not hesitate to recommend to the patronage of the ladies as well as the other members of the community. The entertainment is of a most varied description and will suit all tastes. The Acrobatic feats were the main feature on Thursday, and the enthusiasm of the audience was of the highest character. The performance commenced with a pretty dance by Miss Lizzie Shapter and Mr. McLean; but unfortunately the gentleman presiding at the piano, probably from the short time he had had to master the pieces, was not over strong in the "time," and it was evident that the performers were at some disadvantage. The feats of the de Castro family went far beyond any expectations which had been formed, they are all most wonderful acrobats. Mr. de Castro himself did some excellent feats, but the children—two boys and a little girl, astonished all present beyond measure by their courageous and graceful performances. Mdme. de Castro appeared shortly after and also performed some very wonderful feats, the whole leaving the stage amidst the most vociferous applause. The comic song given by one of the little de Castros was most amusing, and kept the house in a roar of laughter. This was followed by the performance of Mr. Loyal on the trapeze. This gentleman is a consummate master of his art, and in the most difficult positions displays a perfect coolness, and reserve of strength which imparts great grace to his movements. It is difficult to say whether his feats derive more effect from their daring character than from the extreme grace with with which they are performed, an idea of his power's may be formed from the fact that he stands on one foot upon a trapeze hung from the centre of the theatre, and while balancing himself by moving the other leg in time to the music, plays the kettledrum with both hands. He has during this feat nothing to depend upon to prevent his falling, but his extremely fine perception of balance and the marvellous training which enables him to preserve it. It is needless to say that his performances were most enthusiastically applauded. The performance of Zuila, the "Queen of the Air," and Mr. G. Loyal on the trapeze was one of the most astonishing of the evening. The Queen displayed all the courage and skill of the best trained trapezist, and elicited the warmest applause from the audience. The performance concluded with an amusing pantomime "the Dancing Scotchman," which winds up with an extremely pretty dance in which the whole Company take part. On the curtain falling, they were called out enthusiastically, and the audience left thoroughly satisfied with their evening's entertainment. A gentleman who has seen a great deal of acrobatic performances states that he has never witnessed anything better in Europe or America. The entertainment was last night again largely patronised, and the efforts of the company enthusiastically received.

PENANCE FOR AN ALSATIAN.—An Alsatian woman goes to confess: "Father, I have committed a great sin." "Well!" "I dare not say it; it is too grievous." "Come, come, courage!" "I have married a Prussian." "Keep him, my daughter. That's your penance."

THE LATE "BARRY CORNWALL".—Mr. Walter Thornbury, lecturing in London on "The Traditions of Holborn," incidentally remarked that at a dinner at which he was present, the late "Barry Cornwall" told the lecturer that it was whilst going to business on an omnibus that he (Bryan W. Procter) wrote all his poems.

The *Lancet* states that the death of Lady Augusta Milbank, the sister of the Duke of Cleveland, which occurred a few days ago, deserves a word of notice. Her ladyship, who was over 70 years of age, was seized with an attack of measles, to which she gradually succumbed. Measles terminating fatally in the aged is so rare that the fact we have stated must be of interest to the profession and public.

GOOD TEMPLARISM IN HONGKONG.

The Independent Order of Good Templars, we are pleased to note, continues to flourish in Hongkong. Social gatherings in connection with the society are held from time to time, and are very well attended. It is gratifying to learn that in a place like this, where the temptations to intemperance are so great, so many of the soldiers and naval men are joining the Order. The meetings held from time to time are not only entertaining but instructive, and it is to be hoped that many of the men now stationed here will see it is to their advantage to associate themselves with the society, and that the present number of members will soon be largely augmented. A meeting of the Hongkong and Victoria Lodges was held on the 2nd inst. All members of the Order, from the navy and merchant shipping were invited, and there were about 165 present. Tea was partaken of at half-past six o'clock. A varied and pleasant programme, comprising recitations, singing, &c., was then gone through, and the company broke up about eleven o'clock. In connection with the above, we have been requested to publish the following letter:—

H.M.S. *Warspite*,
Charlton, London, S.E., August 12, 1874.

My dear Sir and Brother,—I have just received my commission to act as D.D. for the Naval district—to include all Naval work of the order. As one who is a good worker in foreign lands, I beg to ask for your kind help in making known:—

1st.—My appointment, to all Naval brethren.

2nd.—Ask them to communicate to me, at the Naval headquarters, the names of the ships they are serving in, and their numbers, and from time to time send me any Naval information. Tell them to ask me anything that they would think necessary for their good, or for the good of the Order.

I trust that my appointment may be agreeable to my Naval brethren, and that I may be able to unite them together, and obtain privileges from time to time from their commanding officers. I have before me as I write the interesting copy of the "Tientsin" Lodge and its members. May God bless you and the cause, work, and bring the brethren back home safe and well. If you meet with any of my old boys, I am sure you will be kind to them. I have had many among them who have signed the pledge—something like 1,400 on my books. We had a splendid Grand Lodge meeting at Bradford. With my kindest regards,

Yours in faith, hope and charity,
W. HUGH PHIPPS, Commander, R. N.,
D.D. and G.M.
Rev. J. S. Barradale, D.D. R.W.G.T.

SUPREME COURT.
4th December.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR JOHN SMALE) AND A JURY.

TIGNO *v.* TUNA, $5,100.—CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

This case was again resumed this morning.

The following gentlemen comprised the jury:—Messrs. H. G. James, Louis Hauschild, J. H. Cox, Thos. Parker, Jas. Greig, and C. S. Taylor.

Mr. Hayllar, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton), was for plaintiff; and the Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston), instructed by Messrs. Sharp and Toller, was for defendant.

His Lordship now summed up the case to the jury. He read over most of the evidence, and put the matter to the jury on two issues, first, was the plaintiff entitled to a verdict for the $5,100, with which defendant had purchased the junk; and, secondly, was he entitled to a verdict for the $3,000, which he said he advanced as a loan, but which defendant said was only deposited with him for the purpose of procuring coolies.

After the jury had been deliberating for about ten minutes,

Mr. Hayllar said he would withdraw the claim.

His Lordship said this was a very wise course.

The jury was then discharged, and defendant, who was a prisoner, was liberated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE
4th December.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Tung Asing, a chair coolie, charged Christian Krass, barkeeper at the German Tavern, with passing on him a bad dollar.

The complainant said that at 12 o'clock last night the defendant hired his chair in Wellington Street. He was in company with another man who also hired a chair. They took the defendant to East Street. Defendant gave him a dollar to change for his hire. He rung the dollar, and as it had a bad sound, gave the defendant into the custody of a constable for passing on him a bad dollar.

The sheroff of the court now examined the dollar and pronounced it to be a good one.

His Worship, in discharging defendant, expressed his regret that he should have been looked up and put to so much inconvenience.

STEALING TILES.

Lee Kum Woh charged a coolie with stealing two floor tiles, valued seven cents, the property of his master Achee.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was sent to seven days' imprisonment.

BREACH OF REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Lee Ases, a vegetable pill vendor, residing in Bonham Strand, was charged by Mr. Thos. Parker, clerk in the Registrar General's Office, with a breach of Section XII of Ordinance 7 of 1866, in that he did not register himself, although that he had resided in the house since the fifth moon, and had been requested to do so.

After the evidence of Lee Asam, Chinese clerk, in the Registrar General's office, the defendant was fined $10.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Lum Ahing summoned European constable No. 48, alleging that he assaulted him on the 2nd instant at the Sing Ping Theatre. Defendant was discharged.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AND PERJURY.

The remanded case in which the woman Kwan Ase was charged by Aü Sing Choi with kidnapping his child, An Kum Lam, and the remanded case in which the complainant and his wife were charged with perjury in that they brought a false charge, came on again. Inspector Grimes said the woman admitted selling the child to Kwan Ase, and produced witnesses to shew that she did, and as it was shown that the defendant did not buy the child for the purpose of prostitution, but wanted to adopt it, she was discharged. The defendants, who had perjured themselves in giving evidence in the case, were fined £10 each.

THE "SPARE" TRAGEDY.

The case was further remanded till Monday.

PICKPOCKETS.

The remanded case in which Tam Akung and Low Akum, were charged with picking the pocket of a Portuguese seaman, named J. S. Carvalho, came on again, and after further evidence, the first defendant was sent to two months' hard labour, and the second to four months'.

STEALING CLOTHES.

Wong Atak, a coolie, for stealing a jacket, was sent to two months' hard labour.

ALLEGED BAD TEA.

The remanded case, which A-Pow, compradore in the Central Market, was charged with supplying spurious tea to the Police Mess, came on again.

Mr. Brereton appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Woollatt, recalled, said in cross-examination by Mr. Brereton that he meant when he said the tea was horrid that it was nasty and nearly made him sick. The tea used at his own mess was about 60 cents per lb. Drinking such tea would not attract his attention to the sample produced so soon, as he was in the habit of constantly tasting tea of all qualities, and experience enabled him to judge. He did not know that tea supplied at 25 cents per lb. was an inferior article. He could buy tea at 25 cents per lb. which Mr. Brereton could drink. He could say the tea was to an extent damaged and refired tea, and he judged the mixture without being a chemist. His statement that the stuff produced was unfit for human food was his opinion.

In reply to the Bench, witness said he produced a sample of what was termed Li Tea or Hoosung. It was one and a half candareens taken from eight candareens. He believed a man might drink it, but it was a nauseous drink, and nearly made him sick. It was at all events an adulteration. The damaged tea in the mixture when wet was quite rotten. It was his duty to classify tea for the foreign market.

Choy Akut, accountant in the defendant's shop, was called by Mr. Brereton, and he said that the defendant had held the police contract for four years. He bought his tea at the Tuk Sing shop at the rate of 21 cents per catty. No complaints were made about tea before. No stock was kept in the defendant's shop beyond five or six catties, as all orders sent to the Tuk Sing shop were the same amounts as orders to him. The tea sent to the police was just as the Tuk Sing shop packed it. 21 cents was paid to the Tuk Sing shop for this tea. It is called the Hung Mooy. The characters produced by Mr. Woollatt as the Hoo Sung leaf were the same in his pass book for this tea, and which he had been supplying to the police force at the rate of 40 lbs. per month.

Mr. Brereton contended that the case did not come under any Ordinance. He contended that the tea in question was the best quality supplied by this shop to its class of customers. Moreover it was a quality to answer the price paid for it. Of course it would not suit the palate of Mr. Woollat.

At this stage the other case was brought on, in which the master of the Tuk Sing shop sold the tea.

The accountant in Apow's shop deposed to the purchase of tea from the Tuck Sing shop, and Yeong Apo said he purchased six catties of tea from the defendant for Apow.

Mr. Woollatt said he had fifteen samples of tea brought to him by Inspector Orley, which he examined, and he found two of the mixtures to be similar to the tea produced by Templeton. The rest were fresh from the country unfired, one of which was a very fine tea, and an infusion of the leaf would shew the difference.

The defendant said he bought the tea as good, from Canton.

After a few remarks from Mr. Brereton, his Worship ruled that in accordance with the evidence of Mr. Woollatt, the stuff produced was an adulteration, being a mixture of inferior tea, damaged tea, and Hoosung leaf. Moreover it was not in accordance with the contract.

His Worship said that as the master of the Tuk Sing shop was the chief offender he would fine him $100, in accordance with the Ordinance, and costs $25 for the examination of the mixtures, as it was from him the tea or imitation tea was first produced. The two chests of spurious tea found in his possession would be confiscated. He would fine the compradore A-Pow in the sum of $50.

A-Pow, on leaving the court, asked how he was to act in future, as he assuredly could not supply 60 cents tea for 25 cents per lb.

His Worship referred him to the Captain Superintendent.

ADVANCED OPINIONS.
(*Globe.*)

The spread of decided opinions is rapidly destroying the freedom of English social life. It is one of the effects, perhaps, of party government, with its tendency to sharp lines of demarcation, that men and women should feel bound to provide themselves with confident views concerning the things of this world and the next. All who are ambitious to make a figure in the world must now be careful to identify themself with some policy, social or philosophic, and must inscribe a plain characters the creed of opinions of which they consider themselves the special and privileged representatives. Everyone cannot be a member of Parliament, but any one, however indifferent his qualification, can attach to himself some little "rotten borough" of speculation, and he is thus enabled to air his ideas upon the platform granted to him in his own particular coterie. And as the undertaker in "Oliver Twist" always carried about the phraseology of his trade, and even went so far as to have his snuff-box carved in the likeness of a coffin, so we find that these people of decided opinions think it necessary on every occasion to strike the attitude that is best descriptive of their views. The practice, though doubtless improving, has the inconvenience of dulness. We are not always prepared to be interrogated upon the geography of an unknown world, and the presence at a dinner-table of a number of these weighty and militant philosophers is apt to embarrass the few amongst us who are not equipped with intellectual apparatus fitted for such energetic encounters. If the tendency of the moment is to be accepted as a forecast of the future, it is evident that the earth will soon be a very uncomfortable place for those who have not a profound "insight into the arrangements of the universe." Already there has come amongst us a very warlike band who believe themselves entitled to speak on behalf of posterity. These strong minds are rapidly sweeping away into obscurity all the benighted souls who are content to enjoy the beauty they can find without suggesting a solution of any problem, great or small. Such a careless attitude is considered unworthy the dignity of manhood, and if we can pretend to no more than patient studentship of nature, we must reconcile ourselves to the conviction that, like a post who used to be considered eminent, we have been born an age too late.

It is interesting to observe how this desire to be provided with fixed views of life have increased in recent times. There is a growing tendency to give importance to the machinery of thought, to make much of systems and theories, and to care very little for the filling in of the large and ambitious outlines. There are, for instance, many persons who are so enduringly fascinated with the idea of free thought that they are content never to think at all. They like to know that they are without any prejudice in their speculative essays, and this conviction satisfies them without any further adventure and without the trouble of thinking. But perhaps the most aggressive of all the classes with special views on life are those professing what are called advanced opinions. For all opinions that are truly advanced we must express the profoundest respect. But there is a kind of advanced opinion which is in effect an arrogant condemnation of both the present and the past. Those who belong to the select band seem always oppressed with the sense of their own enlightenment. They shudder at the ignorance and prejudice of their fellow beings, and yet, strange to say, are never so disappointed as when they find others who are as enlightened as themselves. It must be admitted that this is in the nature of things not difficult. An advanced thinker, as we know him in social life, is chiefly dependent for success upon a bold and vigorous use of assertions, and a power to shock the feelings of others. These gifts are not rare. A man may seek and find notoriety at the dinner-table no less than in the street, and it is comparatively easy to reduce a company to silence by means of a few bold intellectual flourishes. Many persons of both sexes have absolutely no other intellectual equipment than is supplied them by a few startling opinions, gathered at random and let off like fireworks. They are neither masters of thought nor patient students, but are rather hawkers of very flimsy manufacture. In delivering themselves of these advanced opinions they usually give their hearers the impression of being feverishly anxious to get rid of whatever information they possess. They have very little pleasure in receiving ideas, nor indeed have they a great capacity for them. Among his equals the professor of advanced opinions is all at ease. He likes his views to be considered new, and even a little wicked, and when his friends tell him he is a dangerous guide, his pleasure is almost complete.

That these thinkers have a certain use, we are not disposed to deny. Even hawkers have their function in supplying the wants of the poor, and to those in perfect poverty of thought these intellectual hawkers may possibly be welcome. But in society the presence of advanced persons bids fair to become a nuisance. Most men who truly think are content to say very little of their views on great subjects, and to say that little in a modest way. To shout barren philosophies at the highest pitch of the voice is very little likely to elucidate the truth. It is assuredly the unlikeliest method of assisting cheerful conversation. Strong opinions seem often to have the curious effect of leaving the mind a blank. They exhaust those who utter them so completely that the brain rejects all sound intellectual food, and they also exhaust those who have to listen to them. There are some companies in which the unfortunate intruder receives the impression that the world contains no other problem than the rights and wrongs of women. Others, again, would induce the belief that no career is of any worth unless it terminates in cremation, or they will shake their heads significantly over the discovery of carnivorous plants. This is no doubt entertaining to some classes of minds, but there are modest people who when they go out to dinner do not greatly care to be perpetually pursued with problems of vast magnitude. The work of the day has perhaps been enough for them, and at its close they may be not always equal to join in a chorus of praise for Bentham or Buckle. They may even prefer to hear a line quoted from Keats to a whole chapter of the late Mr. Mill, and if their tastes are so low, they should be treated with more indulgence by the professors of advanced opinions. It is a hard time for such persons when rampant philosophers find their way on to the house-tops and into the streets.

THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION ON THE REGENT'S CANAL.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest was held, as before, at the Marylebone Workhouse.—Frederick Alexander Preston Pigon, of Dartford, in Kent, manager to the firm of Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence, gunpowder makers, said: They consigned through the medium of the Grand Junction Canal on the 1st of October, about five tons of blasting gunpowder in casks, and two small parcels of canister gunpowder. They were delivered at the City basin of the Grand Junction Canal, and a receipt was taken. They are in the habit sending things there frequently. They come through the south-eastern part of London by the Old Kent-road, the powder being in closed vans. The powder is accompanied by the carters in the vans and Messrs. Pigon's own foreman of transport, who acts as a sort of guard, with verbal instructions only. But he is an old servant and understands how to take care of gunpowder. The casks used are new ones, wooden, bound with withes for hoops, the ends made fast with wooden pegs. The old ones are rarely returned, and when they are, they are broken up. He has known casks damaged in transit, but no absolute smash or breakage. He has examined all the men who were with the powder on that occasion without finding anything to explain the accident. Of one thing he is certain: the gunpowder did not explode spontaneously. He produced two samples of the blasting powder. It was glazed and unglazed. He was quite sure there was no leakage from any of the casks. The five tons were sent evenly distributed in four waggons. The waggons travelled close together. The man in charge has always instructions to see that none of the waggons are opened on the way, and the stoppage to water and rest the horses is at a certain place. The waggons do not stop in London; they have orders to go straight on to the wharf. They are strong country-made spring waggons covered with wooden laths and cloth, and lined with cloth. They have not the word "gunpowder" on them. They have no flag, no distinguishing mark by which strangers would know them in the street. It would add to the risk to separate the waggons, because more men would be required. His firm's responsibility ceases when the powder is delivered at the wharf. They send about 20 tons a month to the Grand Junction Canal. There are about 20 powder manufacturers in London. As a powder-maker he would not choose to send gunpowder together with petroleum and benzoline. His firm sent nothing with it. He pays a special rate for carriage. The carriers are responsible for the value of the cargo to the consignee. The consignee pays his firm, explosion or not. There were means of making gunpowder non-explosive. But the danger in the two processes of rendering it harmless and restoring its power was such as to outweigh the danger when it was left alone. He had received a letter from the consignees of the powder in the boat next the Tilbury informing him that the powder had arrived, and the casks were in perfect condition.—John Frederick Hall, of 40, Holland-park, said: He is senior member of the firm of John Hall and Son, Faversham, Kent. They send by railway and canal to Wandsworth or Blackfriars by London Chatham, and Dover Railway, or by river to Blackwall. There they tranship and cart the powder through London. Powder is "loose"—that is, in casks, or it is in canister, and the canister, in cases. He has known a cask to break *in transitu* by falling. His men have verbal instructions as to the transit of the same tenour as Messrs. Pigon's, and in the works there are printed instructions hanging up. They make their own casks, the staves of oak. They use no old casks. But no cask can be made to withstand usage in the hands of wanton and inexperienced men not liable to supervision. In such hands they are liable to be dislocated and the contents set free; but such a case has occurred only once in his personal knowledge. He had read the evidence of Edward Hall, the boatman, who spoke of the bottoms of two casks of Messrs. Hall coming out. No report was ever made of this to his firm by the Grand Junction Canal Company. He would not consider it prudent to carry other things with powder, and his firm never did so carry other things.—Chief Inspector M'Hugo said the photograph of the third corpse had been recognised.—Jonathan Holloway, a feeble old man, who lives at Brade's Village, near Oldbury, in Worcestershire, said he himself is a labourer in the ironworks. He can swear the photograph is that of his son. His son left home 12 months ago. He was 19 years of age.—William Charles Edwards lived at North Lodge, Regent's Park, and is the son of the superintendent of the park. He had to rise early to call over the names of the men, but he got up too soon, and was lying down dressed when the explosion woke him and threw him on the floor. When he got out of the window, there was a shower of fire coming down. The gas-main was ablaze on the side of the Albert-road. He saw the bridge was gone. He frequently passes over the bridge; he has perceived no escape of gas; he must have smelt it if there had been any. He has frequently noticed the barges; they generally have fires and lights on board. The men very often smoke.—George Court, inspector of the park, said: He passed over the bridge every day several times and had not smelt any gas nor yet heard any complaint as to gas. There is generally a fire in the cabin of the boats. He has noticed that at night and in the early morning. He cannot see into the cabin to know whether there is a light there, but he sees the smoke from the funnels. He did not know that he had ever seen the Grand Junction boats uncovered. They are generally very carefully covered down, so far as he has seen.—John Edwards, captain of the Bee, the boat immediately in front of the Tilbury, examined: He was told he had two casks of gunpowder. He also knew there was a can of naphtha on board, a barrel of petroleum, ten of paraffin, and two casks of "spirits." They were always told to divide everything from it. John White was with him, and his other man was to meet him at Paddington. White was steering when the explosion took place. The witness was in the cabin, when White called him out. He then was in the hatches behind the cabin. The cabin is large enough to lie down and stand up in, and there is a little stove, and if he was to say there was not a fire in it he would be telling an untruth. It was a "mere" fire; they are "warned from" fire, but they had boiled the kettle in it overnight. They had tea before they came up to the lock, say 5 o'clock on Thursday night. They have a small lamp hanging in a socket alongside of the table cupboard. They always burn colza oil. They burn their own oil in their own lamp. It does not burn naphtha or kerosene. He does not think there was a man on his boat smoked there. He himself never smoked in his life. You cannot help the men smoking, but none of these were smoking. We do not allow smoking, but we cannot avoid it sometimes. He has a window looking from the cabin to the cargo. It is a little "daylight hole," you can't see through it. Witness was taking his shoes off in the cabin. White called the witness out. He said, "Jack, look here, there's something up on board of Buxton's boat." Some one shouted out, "Stop." He got up, he saw nothing; he said, "What's the matter?" He heard some one say "Go ahead," and then what happened God know. When he came to himself they were nine or ten boats' lengths from her. He was in the water. All the boat was wet. White was in the hatches, and said three or four times "God help us!" The one who said "Go ahead" was behind; he was hanging on to them. Witness did not hear two explosions. He had carried gunpowder before, and had had fires on board on those occasions. They are always against it when they have powder. They carry a lamp regularly. They could not see at that time of morning without one. The hole in the bulkhead is a diamond-shaped hole. You can put your open hand through it, but not your fist. He does not know whether the Tilbury had that hole. In stowing they have instructions to be always been careful with paraffin and been told to be. They generally put it in one part of the boat. On this occasion they put the powder at the back of the mast and the cans at the stern-middle, six or 12 yards away. He had seen the tarpaulin bulged out with the wind when they fetched powder from Purfleet. The lamp had a shade; it wanted no trimming.—Thomas Boswell, captain of the Jane, the boat next behind the tug, said: He was on the bed, but not undressed; his son John was steering. He saw nothing till he saw the bridge down and the gas burning from the pipe. Then his boat was next to the tug, with both the cabin doors off. His son was across him on the bed; the other lad was almost on him too. He only heard one explosion. He had on board a load of merchandise. He knew there was gunpowder, for the men who load them always forewarn them. He does not smoke; his son John does. The other does not that the father knows of. He hasn't seen him with a pipe in his mouth; nor did he ever see Buxton, the captain of the Tilbury, with a pipe in his mouth. He had sometimes received orders not to have fires on board; but that was in a case of Government powder. In other cases he had instructions to be very careful, but no order against fires. As a matter of fact they do have fires on board when they carry powder. They had that morning. They had a lamp, but no cotton, and they had used candles the last week or so. At the moment they had no light except that of the fire. The hole in the bulkhead was "about the size of a diamond," 2in. each way. In this case there was a paper package of sugar, which was consigned to Birmingham, blocking up the hole. The Tilbury is something like his boat, but not so large. He has never seen a boat without the hole. It is for ventilation, and the cabin would be very uncomfortable without it, as it is anyhow in warm weather. The decks are of wood and iron. Mostly they burn colza oil in their boats. They also have candles, but no shade round them. He has frequently known the wind get under a piece of the tarpaulin in rough weather, not in a gunpowder boat, but in a boat with a general cargo. The rope between the steam tug and himself would be 14 or 15 yards, and between the Dee and himself would be a similar length.—John Boswell said: He is the elder son of the last witness, and was steering the Jane at the time of the explosion. He was knocked off his legs into the cabin. He saw a little bit of a flash go across the planks in the boat behind him. He first heard a man call out "Stop her." He turned round and saw the flash. It was a red light; it made no noise. That was on the Tilbury. After that it would be about two or three seconds "before the explosion went up." After that first he never saw anything till the shock took them. He came to his senses in a minute or two, and saw the bridge was down. The voice which said "Stop her" came from the Tilbury. He heard a voice which said, "Go on," and that came from the Tilbury too. Two or three seconds after, and the great explosion came. They could not see any one on board the Tilbury, but he knew the voice of the steerer, and heard him say, "Our boat's afire." That was before he said "Go on." He did not hear any one else until John Edwards hailed out for them to come and pump, for he was sinking. The flash lightened all across the cut. There was a little smoke with it. It was not like the explosion of gunpowder. There was no gunpowder.—Henry Coyah is night gatekeeper at Northlodge. He passed backwards and forwards on the bridge in the night and morning. On the bridge he smelt an escape of gas. There had been an escape of gas for years on the right hand side of the bridge. He had told the lamplighter. The lamplighter said that he had reported it many times. The police must have smelt it. It was stronger at times than at others. The top lamp inside the park directly opposite the bridge could sometimes not be kept alight. He did not recollect any examination being made of the gaspipes under the bridge. On the morning of the explosion the gas was burning in the top lamp. He had seen boats coming up the canal. It is an habitual thing for the men to have the fire. There is generally a little chimney smoking, and men may be seen getting their breakfasts. He had smelt the gas when the light has been burning as well as when it was out.—Hugh Hughes, traffic manager of the Grand Junction Canal Company, re-called, said that the company continues to carry gunpowder through the canal. The difference in the rates charged is about 100 per cent. more in the case of gunpowder, but the ratebook is very voluminous. He believed there was benzoline on board the Tilbury, and it was declared as such. It came from Mr. Barringer. For petroleum they have a special consignment note, which contains a notice that the company are not responsible for leakage or evaporation; that is because they have had claims on account of deficiency in quantity in the casks after they were delivered. They do not, however, accept leaky casks. They pack the casks bung up. That might protect from leakage of liquid, but would not from vapour, but he was prepared to say that was the sole precaution open to them. He had observed a dampness outside the bung, and it probably proceeded from the spirit which had been drawn out by capillary attraction. The benzoline and the petroleum are both in casks. There are such labels as the one produced—"Benzoline, highly inflammable, from Jas. Barringer." He has not had a leaky cask reported to him, for dampness round the bung cannot be called leakage. It would be an ordinary thing for casks to be sent back for leakage and it would not be reported to him, just as at the week-end they sent back a cask of gunpowder to Pigon and Wilks. He had accidents with petroleum. Three or four years ago a cask broke and went all over the wharf or warehouse. It ignited. There is no order on the part of the company forbidding lights on board of boats carrying gunpowder. They cannot get men to do the work without. It is quite impossible. They do not engage the men employed under the captain of the boats, but in case of misbehaviour they make the captain dismiss them. Asked whether it would be safer to carry gunpowder in a boat with airtight compartments, Mr. Hughes said that was a scientific matter he could not answer. Questioned as to the boatman Hall's evidence about spilt powder being gathered up and put back in the cask, he said if that was done it was preparatory to sending the cask back. The powder merchants are too respectable to send gunpowder disguised as merchandise, but the company has no by-laws to inflict penalties on those sending it surreptitiously. They had no by-laws relating to the stowage of gunpowder. No fresh regulations have yet been issued as to the safe transport of explosives. The fires continue, but the out-door superintendent has orders to watch the whole loading where there is gunpowder.—James Barringer, importer of benzoline, &c., Hackney Wick, identified the quality of the benzoline sent in the Tilbury with some of his own, of which Mr. Keates and Major Majendie had taken samples. Benzoline is, he said, a product of petroleum, and the one is more inflammable than the other. They are sent out in tinned or galvanised iron cans, or in casks specially prepared. The rates for carriage vary in some districts much, in others little, from the ordinary rates. The process of packing the benzoline and paraffin is done in America. A kind of glue is put round the casks before they are filled up, which makes them more nearly impervious to evaporation than otherwise. But suppose a small quantity of water were to get into the cask with the spirit it would destroy the glue, and evaporation would follow. In the event of exposure for a long time to a hot sun the staves are likely to open, and there is more loss accordingly by evaporation in hot weather than in cold. As a precautionary measure the bung or "chive" is covered with canvas, and between the canvas and the sides is a coating of glue, which the merchants put on in England. He did not think that that would draw off the spirit by capillary attraction. In the trade no appreciable loss from evaporation is recognised. It is an item to come out of profits. He has had cases of leakage, but chiefly in the iron cans. They are knocked about sometimes. He had had a can put down on a sharp point. Of course, leakage occurred. The oil would evaporate through the wood if it were not for the glue. As it is this occurs, but not to any extent.—Mr. Thomas William Keates, F.C.S., said he is consulting chemist to the Board of

TO PEKIN!

(London Daily News.)

The dispute between China and Japan with regard to the island of Formosa has brought out a Japanese State paper of a very peculiar style and interest. This professes to be a memorial intended to describe to the Japanese Privy Council the condition of national feeling on the subject of the misunderstanding between the two countries. We may, perhaps, be allowed to remind our readers of the manner in which this difficulty arose. For some months this year the Japanese were engaged in military operations against the savage Malayan tribes on the east coast of the island of Formosa. This island, called Tai-wan by the Chinese, and poetically described in Europe by the Latinized form of the Spanish epithet of "beautiful," which the Spaniards bestowed upon it, because of its hills and trees, lies off the south-eastern coast of China. It is an inland about 250 miles long, and 80 or 90 miles wide at its broadest part. The channel which separates it from the mainland of China is at some parts rather less than 100 miles across. The Chinese colonized the west side of the island, and took possession of it two centuries ago, driving out for the purpose the small Dutch garrison which had set itself up in one place. But the aborigines of the eastern side of the island never acknowledged any allegiance to the Chinese, and were, indeed, on the contrary, engaged in almost perpetual hostilities with them. It sometimes happened that Japanese crews, flung ashore from a wreck on that eastern coast were barbarously robbed, ill-treated, and murdered by the savage tribes who live there. The Japanese Government lately thought fit to despatch an expedition to punish these inhospitable islanders. This policy was inspired, according to some opinions, by a wise and proper desire to protect Japanese subjects, and put down barbarous inhospitality and aggression. We do not find, however, that the retaliatory expeditions sent out by Governments of more enlightened character are always exempt from the suspicion of a sinister motive. There is nothing, therefore, surprising in the statement that according to some critics the Japanese Government got up the expedition to divert attention from little troubles at home, and to obtain a national character for prowess and dignity. It will be seen, however, by the document to which we are about to draw attention that there were people in Japan who blamed their Government only for having been hesitating, timid, and slow in all their movements, and who are not content with any punishment of savage tribes in Formosa, if China be not still more severely chastised for the part she is believed to have had in preparation. China was applied to in the first instance on behalf of the Japanese Government, and it is asserted in Japan that the Japanese Ambassador, Soyeshima, obtained the free consent of that State to any steps that might seem necessary for the chastisement of the savages. China, in fact, was understood to say that she had nothing to do with that part of the island at all, and disclaimed all concern in the eastern tribes, just as France might say that her Algerian possessions did not call upon her to feel any interest in the protection of the Salles pirates, if there still were any such. But things seemed to look differently when Japan, having chastised her savage foes, showed an inclination to take and keep possession of the regions she had invaded. Then came the reports that China would not endure this, and that she was preparing to send an expedition to clear the Japanese out of Formosa. It is to the condition of things that prevailed last summer, when these reports first spread abroad, that the popular memorial to the Japanese Privy Council refers.

The memorialists are pretty frank in their criticism of the whole policy of their Government. It is true that they profess a profound humility, and modestly declare that their own opinions are "rude and narrow as those of a frog in a wall." But they nevertheless intimate in the clearest manner their conviction that in regard to the expedition itself, the Government displayed vacillation and changes of purpose "unparalleled either in ancient or modern times." We do not know what extent to time and space is covered by the memorialist's study of ancient history, but we venture to think we could show them in modern Europe examples of suddenly-changing counsels in Governments which might fairly compare with the mental alternations of any Japanese Cabinet. However, the memorialists admit that when at last the Government did get the expedition fairly under way, the work of chastisement was handsomely accomplished. But when they heard that China was preparing war against Japan, then, indeed, "our rage and gnashing of teeth at the thought are beyond the power of words to express." The begin with, who is to blame? The Ambassador Soyeshima, when he had an audience of the Emperor of China, distinctly reported to his Government that the Emperor said China had no concern with the eastern part of Formosa, and that Japan might do as she pleased. Did Soyeshima blunder or deceive? If so, the memorialists think the course with regard to him is clear. They are of Grattan's opinion with regard to the value of the axe as a means of keeping up the standard of diplomatic efficiency, and they insist that the proper way of dealing with Soyeshima is by "resolutely cutting off his head." But if it should appear that the Chinese Government were the deceivers and wrongdoers, then indeed the memorialists insist that a terrible penalty must be exacted. In fact, there would appear no possibility of satiating their thirst for vengeance. "Not even," they explicitly declare, "by trampling to powder the 400 provinces of China, and massacring the inhabitants, would our hearts be satisfied." We used to read of conquerors in ancient times who could not be satisfied until they had razed some city to the ground, dug out the foundations, ploughed up the earth and sown it with salt. But this extreme measure was not usually applied to the whole surface of a country, and the entire field of ancient conquest was but a small area when compared with the surface of Chinese soil over which these terrible memorialists insist on spreading their ravages. Indeed, to accomplish anything like the work of desolation proposed the army of Japan would need to have the miraculous endowments of Mr. Southey's hero, who entered the city in eight different places and by eight separate gates all at once. "How could we show our faces," these doughty petitioners ask, "before the nation as faithful retainers if we did not devour the flesh and skin of the Emperor of China." Therefore they insist that in no other way can the glory of Japan "be made to shine forth to the world," unless the Government sends an army to trample under foot the 400 provinces of China, to chop up the Emperor's flesh and skin, and let every man eat his share of it."

This disposal beforehand of the Emperor of China's skin seems even more injudiciously premature than the unlucky policy of the man who sold the lion's skin before he had succeeded in catching and killing the lion. One cannot help thinking of Beatrice's offer to eat all the enemies of Benedick's killing; and it may be hinted that the cannibal performance at the expense of the Chinese Emperor might be as readily undertaken. We do not know how far this memorial really represents a genuine public feeling in Japan, but if it does speak the voice of any considerable number of persons it is, with all allowance for its fantastic Oriental hyperbole, a curious and remarkable document. The preposterous confidence in Japanese prowess is something which might remind us of Norman crusaders proposing to deal with Saracen paynims, or Spanish *conquistadores* preparing to cope with Peruvians. There is this difference however, that the Normans and the Spaniards had well proved their warlike capacity, and justified even the arrogance of their self-confidence, while the Japanese have yet to win their fame in war. We should certainly be inclined to back the Japanese even against very considerable odds in a war with the Chinese. They have ironclads, and they have telegraphs, and they appear to know how to use both. They have in many places already put on European civilization like a garment—rather too quickly and heedlessly, some people say, and before they had really learnt how to accommodate their limbs and movements to it. They are the quickest and most versatile of all Eastern nations in their acceptance of the teachings of the modern world, and they display an intellectual activity which enemies might perhaps be spitefully tempted to describe any such a comparison as that which Sir John Herschel has so unpolitely applied to the intellectual activity of the Greeks. The slow, heavy, and patient Chinese with their crumbling institutions, decaying cities, and almost immovable habits may well regard with envy and apprehension the progress of that quick, keen, and ambitious race who are so near to them in geographical situation, and are so singularly unlike them in character, habits, and purposes. But if this memorial be in any genuine way a representative document it shows that the Japanese art no whit behind their neighbours in the arc of self-glorification. Decaying, divided, and distracted as China may be she has a population much more than ten times that of Japan; and the latter country is hardly in a condition to justify a military arrogance like that of the Gothic conqueror, who, on being told of the immense numbers of the enemy, only replied that the thicker the grass the more easily it could be mowed. The Japanese have sometimes been called the French of Asia. The phrase would seem to find some explanation, if such comparisons and classifications can have any value in the temper of the memorial we have noticed. It is not Frenchmen only, it seems, who can invite momentous wars with a light heart. The cry, "To Berlin!" finds, perhaps, its Oriental counterpart in the cry "To Peking!"

JOURNALISM IN TURKEY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Journalism in Turkey requires the exercise of some little caution, for its responsibilities are heavy. Judgment has just been delivered by the Correctional Tribunal of Stamboul in the criminal proceedings instituted by the Ministry of Police against Mr. Plithonides, editor of the Greek newspaper, the *Typos*, for an article published in that journal on the occasion of the disturbances between the Greeks and Jews in Balata, arising out of the discovery of the body of a Greek child drowned near that suburb. The authorities considered that the incriminated article, declaring that there were suspicious wounds on the body of the child, was calculated to inflame the public excitement then prevailing against the Jews among the lower part of the Greek population with regard to the incident, and decided to prosecute the paper in the person of its responsible editor. The Correctional Court has found Mr. Plithonides guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, the period of two months during which he has been in detention being mercifully deducted. In the meantime another unfortunate editor lies languishing in prison, awaiting a judicial decision on his case. This captive is the editor of the Bulgarian journal *Napredok*. The case is, says the *Levant Herald*, a very singular one, and turns upon the real signification attaching to two words which the *Napredok* quoted from a new Bulgarian drama in a literary notice of that effort of national genius. These two words applied in the drama to an Osmanli conqueror, were held by the magistracy to be politically offensive; yet a high authority in Bulgarian literature contends that there is no more offence in the epithet used than in that of Cœur de Lion applied to Richard I. It certainly seems hard upon the editor that he should be detained in prison until the judicial authorities can decide on the full import of two words used in a poetical sense in a drama. Perhaps the author himself could throw some light on the subject; but even this is doubtful.

A correspondent writes from a Swiss town: "I was much amused on looking over a visitors' book at the inn to find that under the heading 'Occupation,' two German girls had written, 'Looking for a husband.'"

EXPORT CARGOES.

For steamship *Glaucus*, for London:—Congou, 353,000 lbs.; Scented Caper, 64,953 lbs.—Total, 417,953 lbs.

FROM SWATOW.—Oolong, 40,662 lbs.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 221½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 221½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—5 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share, premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 78 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$198 to $200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$127 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 79 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share.

SALES ON DECEMBER 4TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Red Dates, 50 bags, at Tls. 2.9.0.0, by Cheung-loong to travelling trader.

American Flour, 500bs., 500 bags, at $1.18, by Choy-cheung-loong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $11.80, by Wing-shing-shun to travelling trader.

Fungus, 30 bags, at $52.00, by Wing-sing-shun to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $13.30, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 10 tubs, at Tls. 6.2.5.0, by Mow-chong-loong to travelling trader.

Almonds, 2 bags, at $18.00, by Wing-yee-chong to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 20 cases, at $29.50, by Hop-ling to travelling trader.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* overall, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaire also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

發 財 記 號

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 7th inst.
Do. Do.	Braemar Castle (str.)			Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Ardent	Robert Chasper	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mathilda Atheling	Wherent	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	James Dodds	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Titania	England	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Therese	C. Jensen	Whampoa	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Beemah	Blackstone	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch
Do.	Hans	Le Moult	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Geelong (str.)	C. Fraser		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Foache		Messageries Maritimes	On 17th inst., at noon.
CALLAO	Callao	Vidaurrazaga	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 23rd inst.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Yuen-tze-fee (str.)	Mcallo		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Mongol (str.)	Flamank		Augustine Heard & Co.	On or about 8th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Adria (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ly-ee-moon (str.)	Stevens		Birley & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menzaleh (str.)	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
Do.	Orissa (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Sinde (str.)	Rapatel	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do.	Thibet (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Kjobenhavn (str.)	Torm	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd inst.
Do.	Glenlyon (str.)	Grange		Turner & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Crocus (str.)	Joy	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW AND AMOY	Consolation (str.)	L. Corinack		Ah Yon	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
AMOY	Mactan (str.)		Hongkong	H. Kiser	On 7th inst., at 2 P.M.

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SAYLE & CO.,

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TERMS—Cash.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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THE ROEDERER GLADIATEUR, Pints.
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CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.
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AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.

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tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

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CALIFORNIA WINES, from the "Buena Vista Vinicultural Society."

This Society's Produce obtained "Mention Honorable" at the Paris Exhibition in 1866, and "Médaille de Progrès" at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873.

WHITE WINES, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts.
Do. do. 2 " Pints.
HOCK, ... do. 1 " Quarts.
CLARET, ... do. 1 " "
CHAMPAGNES.—
National Grape.
Buena Vista.
Pearl of California, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and cases of 2 doz. Pints.

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1580 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

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BEST PORTLAND CEMENT and FIRE BRICKS. Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1297 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

FOR SALE.

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CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.

COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Chalons.
Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

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FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BRAEMAR CASTLE"

is expected here about the 5th December.

For Freight, apply to

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"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"

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tf 1969 Hongkong, 30th November, 1874.

FOR LONDON,

THE A 1 British Barque

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Whereat, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.

tf 1706 Hongkong, 16th October, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamship

"CROCUS."

Captain Joy, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

3d 2010 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENZALEH,"

Captain Pasqualini, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at 10 A.M.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

1967 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SINDH"

Captain Rapatel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at 3 P.M.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

1968 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamer

"MACTAN"

will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., instead of the time previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

H. KIER.

3d 2025 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Morales, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

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FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

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Captain Stevens, expected from Singapore about the 9th instant, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

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BIRLEY & Co.,
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tf 2003 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

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STEAM TO SHANGHAI,

(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.*)*

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1874. [2011

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ORISSA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1874. [2012

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES"

will be despatched on or about the 3rd Dec.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1955 Hongkong, 25th November, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

will be despatched on or about the 7th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1990 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ADRIA"

will leave for the above place with quick despatch.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1874. [1978

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Company's Steamer

"MONGOL,"

Captain Flamank, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 8th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents.

1962 Hongkong, 28th November, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"MORNING LIGHT,"

2,377 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1585 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"TITANIA,"

Captain England, will load here and at Whampoa, (also at Macao, if sufficient inducement,) and will have early despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2000 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"KINFAUNS CASTLE,"

James Dodds, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 1889 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK

THE A 1 German Bark

"HANS,"

Captain Le Moult, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1834 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

FOR CALLAO *(Direct.)*

THE Peruvian Clipper Ship

"CALLAO,"

Captain Vidaurrazaga, will be despatched as above, on or about the 23rd December, and would take some light Cargo at a Cheap Freight. Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1833 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German Bark

"THERESE,"

C. Jensen, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 1888 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

(To follow the "Hopewell.")

THE A 1 British Ship

"BEEMAH,"

Captain Blackstone, will load here and at Whampoa as above.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1715 Hongkong, 19th October, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship

"FREDERICK TUDOR,"

Bearse, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1793 Hongkong, 30th October, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark

"ARDENT,"

Robert Chasper, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1419 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 8th proximo. Parcels Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same to be stated.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. H. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 25th, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain C. FRASER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 9th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th December, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 16th December, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—Per *Crocus*, to-day, the 5th inst., at 5 P.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Swatow.—Per *Yoltung*, to-day, the 5th inst., at 5 P.M., instead of the time previously notified.

For Yokohama.—Per French Mail Packet *Menzaleh*, to-morrow, the 6th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per French Mail Packet *Sindh*, to-morrow, the 6th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Mactan*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES*" *PACKET.*

The United States' Mail Packet "*COLORADO*" will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the

Extracts.

THE EAST.

I sit in my lonely mood;
No smiling eyes are near,
And there is not a sound in my stillnde,
Save the voice in my dreaming ear.
The friends whom I loved, in light,
Are seen through a twilight dim,
Like fairies beheld in a moonlight night,
Or heard in a far-off hymn!
The hopes of my youth are away,—
My home and its early dreams,—
I am far from the land where I used to play,
A child, by its thousand streams!
Yet, now, in my lonely hour,
What visions of bliss are mine!
For my spirit is ruled by a spell of power,
And the spell and the power are thine!
I have mixed in the courtly throng,
And smiled with the smiling crowd,
When the laugh was light, and the revel long,
And the mirth was high and loud!
Yet, is those brightest hours,
What lonely thoughts were mine!
For, the heart has but one spring of flowers,
And my heart and its flowers were thine!

LABOUR AND SONG.

Go where you will, and you will see how wonderfully music and song are blended with the most laborious occupations of human life; not only as the natural breathing of cheery thoughts and gladdening hopes, faiths, and feelings, but as giving nerve, measure, and harmony to the physical forces of men bending to the most arduous toil. We will say nothing here of the influence of martial music on the weary battalions of an army on a forced march. That illustration would not be apposite to the point we are considering. Any one who has travelled by sea and land, and visited different countries, must have been struck with the variety, the use, and universality of the songs of labour. Who that has crossed the Atlantic, and been awakened at night by the "merrily, cheerily," of that song with which the sailors hoist the great mainsail to the rising breeze, can ever forget the thrill of those manly voices? There they stand in the darkness, with the salt sea spray in their faces, and the tarred rope in their hands, holding the long and ponderous yard against the mast until their rollicking song reaches the hoisting turn, and all their sinews are strung to the harmony of a unison for the telling pull. Everywhere, and in all ages, the work-day music of the world has been the songs of labour by men and women at their toil, and by the birds of heaven singing to them overhead and around them. And no ears drink in with richer relish the melodies of those outside songsters. No home more safe and welcome does the swallow find than under the eaves of the poor man's cottage. Go through the densest courts and lanes of Spitalfields, and see what a companionship of bird-life the silkweavers maintain in their garrets, even when the loaf is too small for their children.—"*Ten-Minute Talks on all Topics,*" *by Elihu Burritt.*

THE OLD CLOTHES' STORE.

To her mind it was a pursuit at once honourable and genteel. On the gentility she dwelt with peculiar fondness. There was no counter, she remarked, and there were no weights and scales; none of the paraphernalia of plebeian trades. Plebeian trades—chandlery, shellfish, sweetstuff, and the like—might be brisker; but they were inherently obnoxious to the mind of a bred-and-born lady compared with the exchange and barter of second-hand garments. That species of commerce was in a manner professional. You did not even ticket your goods, but speculated your price according to the appearance or disposition—as indicated by physiognomy and manner—of your customer. It was a matter, Mrs. Gurner observed, of private "contact." Mrs. Gurner' years had been declining for a considerable time, or rather had declined to a certain point, and there remained stationary. She had been faded and elderly when she first came to Voysey-street nineteen years ago. She was faded and elderly still. It was believed in the neighbourhood that she had worn the same cap throughout that period—a structure of rusty black lace adorned with roses; but this was not strictly true. The substructure was possibly the same, but the flowers had bloomed and faded with the changing years; only never being new or clean. The change had not been noticeable. 'I suppose it's only natural that, having plenty of handsome clothes always at my command, I shouldn't care about 'em,' said Mrs. Gurner, in her low-spirited way; 'anyhow, I don't. I should scarcely take five shillings' value off that plum-coloured satin if I was to wear it a month. Three-pennorth of benzine would bring it round again from any harm I should do it. But I don't feel the temptation. Give me my old black silk; I always feel the lady in it."—*Lost for Love.* *By Miss Braddon.*

THE DYING RECTOR.

"At death's door," he said, reflectively; 'yes, that's a good expression—at the door of something unknown.' Somehow it does not seem possible. One can believe it for others, not for one's self. The idea is very strange.' Mrs. Damerel was a good religious woman, and her husband was a clergyman. She did not feel that this was how he ought to speak at such a moment, and the thought wrung her heart. 'Dearest, she said, growing more tender in her grief and pity, 'it is a thing we must all think of one time or another; and to you, who have served God faithfully, it must be something else than "strange."—'What else?' he said, looking up at her. 'I might say confusing, bewildering. To think that I am going I know not where, with no certainty of feeling that I shall ever know anything about it—that I am no longer a free agent, but helpless, like a leaf blown into a corner by the wind—I who for very nearly fifty years have had a voice in all that was done to me. My dear, I don't know that I ever realised before how strange it was.'—'But—you are—happy, Herbert?' she said, in a low, imploring voice.—'Happy, am I? I don't know—why should I be happy? I know what I am leaving, but I don't know what I am going to. I don't know anything about it. Something is going to happen to me, of which I have not the least conception what it is. I am not afraid, my dear, if that is what you mean,' he said, after a momentary pause. . . .—'Oh, Herbert! God is very merciful, said his wife, who was crying softly by his side.—'Yes, yes, that is quite true; but that is not what I was thinking of. I ought to have thought of what would follow in case of this happening which is about to happen. I ought to have tried to save; but how could I have saved out of the little pittance we had?' . . . 'You may be sure every man is like me, more or less,' said Mr. Damerel. 'We know we must all die; only it is impossible in respect to one's self. I am myself, you perceive, just as much as ever; and yet to-morrow, perhaps, or next day—there's the wonder. It makes one feel giddy now and then. About the boys; I have always felt that, one time or other, we should have to decide something for the boys.' Then he added, in the musing tone which to his anxious watchers seemed almost a gentle delirium, 'But think, my dear!—to be sent even into a new place, a strange town, in the dark—without any direction—without knowing where to go, right hand or left!' He gave a little, soft, broken laugh. 'It is the strangest way of dealing with curious, inquisitive creatures like men. I never realised it before.'—*From A Rose in June.* *By Mrs. Oliphant.*

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1038 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital.....$1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris,...$1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris,.....$1,000,000
$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 % on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 % on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed on all premium charged on Insurances, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents.....½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents.....¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents.....1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month.....} ¼ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months.....} ½ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months} ¾ " "
Above 6 months.....the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $55,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 13th November, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¾ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... 1 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... 1½ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1883 Hongkong, 26th July, 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Policyholders, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current rates.

This Association does not call for further scrip, but provides out of its earnings a fixed rate of interest, dividend of [illegible] on Capital, and the surplus after [illegible] Reserve Fund, is divided annually in cash. All the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Business Announcements.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent [illegible] sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.—

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [A261 1163 Aug. 1

FRAUD.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL's, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sculdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in China. [A261 997 July 4

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 44 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper. BENNETT & FOSTER, *Engineers*, 25, *Foreton Street, Hoxton, London, England.* [13 1884 Nov. 14

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

56 1386] A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [14 Mar

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World, and has a larger sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate."

Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. The best and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.L.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press*, *Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. The best in the World. Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND. [June 6
521 838]

NO DECAY, NO INFECTION by using the PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, as supplied to

The Admiralty,	Woolwich Arsenal,	London & North
Board of Works,	Cunard Company,	Western Rail-
Austrian Lloyd's,	Great Western &	way Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, in *all colours*.

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk, and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c., Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2½ to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.
261 1685] [Sept. 5

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.

Exhibition Prize Medals.—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."

Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated RAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [521 1166 July 25

Business Announcements.

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN LAMPS.—WRIGHT AND BUTLER, *Manufacturers and Exporters, Birmingham.* Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "*Eclipse*."—*No Chimney Burner!* Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 days' sight. 551 995] [June 27

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S.

HATS AND HELMETS.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL). For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS Sold by Ironmongers, Shopkeepers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the world. 10

Business Announcements.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,
Would direct attention to their BACON, HAMS, SAUSAGES, SOUPS, &c., all prepared by their new process.
THEIR JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit. [Oct. 3
261 1607]

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. [Oct. 3
261 1608]

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [621 843 May 30.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 4th December, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 & 24, per 400 lbs.		98.00 a 114.50
" " 32 & 36....	"	111.00 a 119.00
" " 38 & 42....	"	120.00 a 132.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.....	per piece	$1.80 a $1.88
" 8 lbs.....	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 8½ lbs.....	"	2.20 a 2.35
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 to 60 reed.	"	2.65 a 2.80
" 64 & 66 " "	"	2.45 a 2.60
" 68 & 80 " "	"	2.30 a 2.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.....	per piece	2.45 a 2.65
WHITE BROCADES.....	"	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards.....	"	2.80 a 2.65
" 40 "	"	3.85 a 4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.,	"	1.80 a 2.05
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.15 a 2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,.....	"	3.80 a 3.05
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.80 a 3.05
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	0.60 a 0.65
CHINTZ,.....	"	1.85 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	per doz.	0.6 a 0.65
" Brown.....	"	0.60 a 0.65
" Red.....	"	0.75 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.16 a 0.18
VELVETEENS, Black.....	"	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,.....	per yard	0.28 a 0.30
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,.....	per piece	10.00 a 10.20
" Assorted,.....	"	9.40 a 9.60
" *HH* Scarlet,.....	"	9.85 a 9.90
" Assorted,.....	"	9.10 a 9.40
CAMLETS, SSS.....	"	18.50 a 17.00
" SS.....	"	18.00 a 18.50
" S.....	"	19.00 a 19.50
" *BHP*.....	"	20.00 a 20.50
LASTINGS, *DD*.....	"	16.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod.....	per picul	3.81 a 3.75
" Hoop,.....	"	4.60 a 4.75
" Bar,.....	"	3.40 a 3.45
" Wire,.....	"	8.00 a 8.86
LEAD,.....	"	7.75 a 7.85
STEEL, English,.....	per tub.	4.70 a 4.75
" Swedish,.....	"	4.80 a 4.90
TIN, Malacca,.....	per picul	24.40 a 25.50
TIN PLATES,.....	per box	0.50 a 0.6
SHEATHING METAL,.....	per picul	27.00 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English,.....	"	210.00 a —
" American,.....	"	243.00 a —
SPELTER,.....	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai,.....	per picul	13.80 a 14.00
" Ningpo,.....	"	14.00 a 14.30
" Tientsin,.....	"	14.80 a 15.00
" Tungchow,.....	"	15.00 a 16.00
" Bengal,.....	"	12.00 a 14.50
ALUM,.....	"	1.60 a 1.85
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white,.....	"	4.00 a 4.50
" Black,.....	"	3.20 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1.....	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2.....	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white,.....	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned,.....	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Manila,.....	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore,.....	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon,.....	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Arracan,.....	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon,.....	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE,.....	"	6.00 a 6.25
COAL, AFLOAT,.....	per ton,	
" English steam,.....	"	13.00 a 14.00
" American Anthracite,.....	"	— —
" Sydney,.....	"	11.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS.....	per box.	3.50 a 3.60
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits,.....	per pcl.	5.50 a 6.00
" Banjar,.....	"	4.50 a 4.80
PEPPER White,.....	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Black,.....	"	13.00 a 13.10
BETEL NUT,.....	"	3.50 a 4.25
SANDAL WOOD Malabar,.....	"	3.80 a 4.20
" South Sea,.....	"	17.50 a 19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,.....	"	1.50 a 2.10
" Siam,.....	"	2.50 a 2.75
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.....	"	1.20 a 1.25
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.....	"	6.50 a 6.65
WHEAT, Tientsin,.....	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California,.....	"	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 8.....	"	6.00 a 6.50
" " Dk. Brown,.....	"	3.60 a 3.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown,.....	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White,.....	"	4.40 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown,.....	"	3.75 a 3.00
CAMPHOR, packed,.....	"	15.00 a 15.75
PEAS, White,.....	"	1.85 a 1.86
" Green,.....	"	2.10 a 2.35
" Black,.....	"	1.75 a 1.85
" Yellow,.....	"	1.65 a 1.80
MUSHROOMS,.....	"	65.00 a 70.00
SEAWEED, Green,.....	"	1.40 a 1.80
" Cut,.....	"	2.70 a 2.80
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,.....	"	9.50 a 11.50
" " " middle,.....	"	7.75 a 8.20
" " " small,.....	"	5.20 a 5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,.....	"	6.60 a 7.40
BEES WAX, Japan,.....	"	12.00 a 12.65
" Bankow,.....	"	77.00 a 77.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Adria	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	Sunk
Albay	Diaz	Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	On shore
Nakes	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Atalanta	G. Petersen	Ger. str	702	Siemssen & Co	
Scott		Brit. str	875	Soon Cheong & Co	
Carrisbrooke	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1297	Gilman & Co	Shanghai
Crocus	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Fame	Fotwan	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Fotwan	Benning	Brit. str	290	Master	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Dan. str	701	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
Kjobenhavn	D. Torm	Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Sunk
Manor		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Mare Orientum		Fren. str	1160	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Pesaletz	Pasqualini	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Pingpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Sarna	Koch	Brit. str	1600	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Orient	W. H. Pockley	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	252	Landstein & Co	
Saltee	Garcia	Brit. str	161	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Tai-sai		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Yattung	Cullen				
SAILING VESSELS.					
Adria	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	Sunk
Albay	Diaz	Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	On shore
Vanlake	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Atalanta	G. Petersen	Ger. str	702	Siemssen & Co	
Scott		Brit. str	875	Soon Cheong & Co	
Carrisbrooke	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1297	Gilman & Co	Shanghai
Crocus	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Fame		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Fotwan	Benning	Brit. str	290	Master	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Dan. str	701	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
Kjobenhavn	D. Torm	Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Sunk
Manor		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Mare Orientum		Fren. str	1160	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Pesaletz	Pasqualini	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Pingpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Sarna	Koch	Brit. str	1600	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Orient	W. H. Pockley	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	252	Landstein & Co	
Saltee	Garcia	Brit. str	161	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Tai-sai		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Yattung	Cullen				

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alice Reese	Allen Noyes,	Amr. bk	842	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Ann Frank	J. Peters	Ger. bk	423	Chinese	
Ardent	R. Chaspel	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Beemah	Blackstone	Brit. sh	887	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Bessa Noorfol	Wutzitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Callao	A. Vidaurazage	Peru. sh	1552	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Candelaria	Don Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Candida	Obiesta	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	
Carricks	Carr	Brit. sh	916	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cecilia		Port. bk	183		
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	380	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok
Charlotte Andrewe	Place	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	Repairing
Chinaman